MODERN TIMES

"What you do is news"

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Church St. South

Tenants Demand Improved Conditions

by Jerry Cohen
Modern Times Staff

Tenants in the Church St. South housing project are angered and worried that their new homes are turning into a slum.

The executive council of the Church St. South Tenants Association met the first week of the new year to discuss recent events relating to their co-op.

They were informed that the Department of Community Affairs (DCA) will not approve financing of a remaining 112 unit for the planned 400 unit cooperative. Suprisingly, no member of the tenants' council was disappointed over the inability to construct the remaining units.

"We don't want more apartments until we have the facilities we need for the people already living here," said Lois Santos, executive council member. "What good would it do to just build more apartments if we don't improve what we have? If it keeps going we're going to end up with another slum project. What we need now are buildings which will serve the people who already live here. We need a recreation center where our children can play, instead of out in that cinder block alley. We need a school right here to replace Prince Street School, which is on the other side of that six-lane highway. We are so cut off and away from the rest of the city. We need stores where we can shop right near our homes, not miles away."

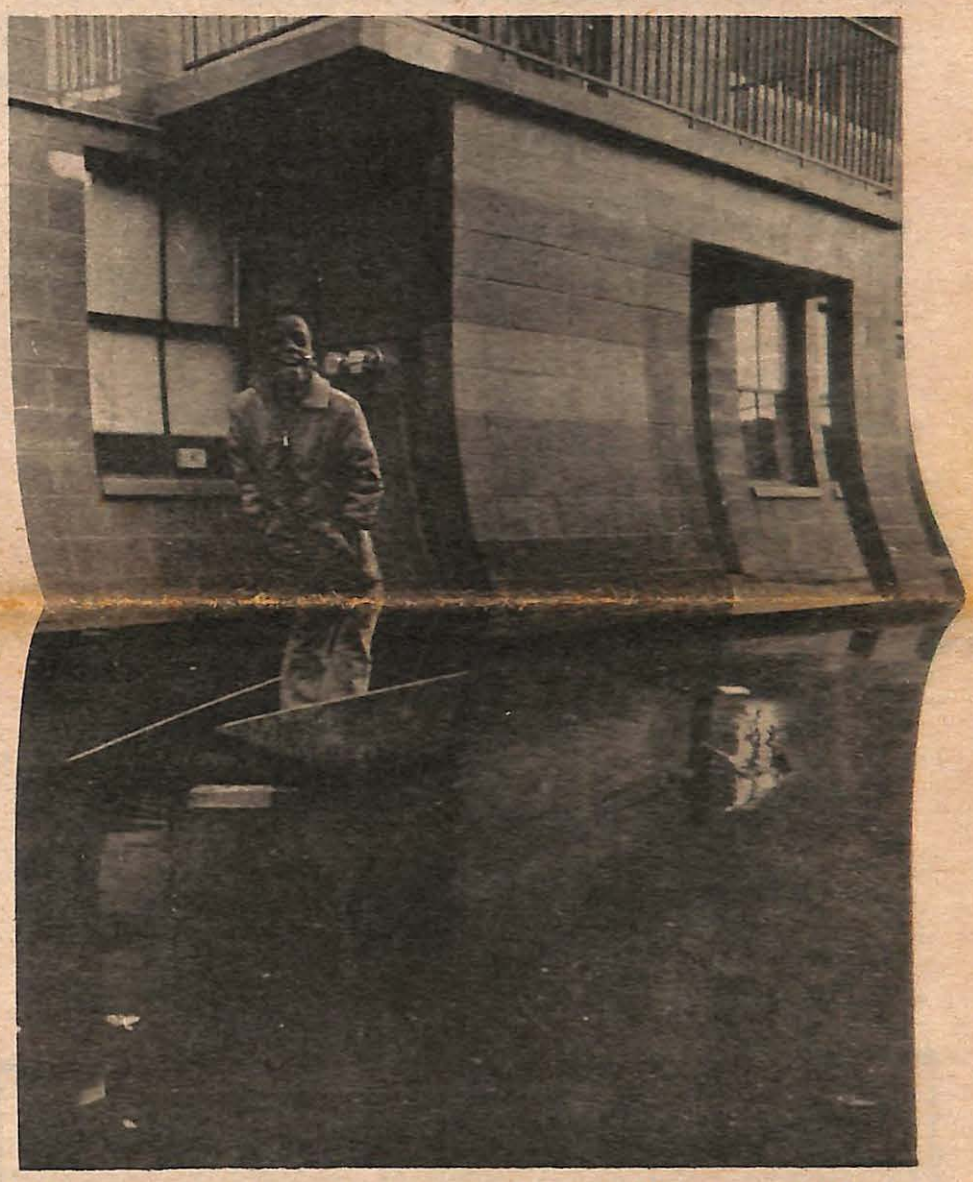
Mary Zanders, president of the executive council agreed: "We need so many more things before additional apartments are built. To do anything, we have to cross that highway, which isn't easy for an adult, much less safe for children to cross everyday."

Cheapest Materials

Many tenants agreed that it is a difficult task just to keep the apartments looking decent. As one woman remarked, "They built this place with the cheapest materials available. They've designed it to become just a fancy slum project."

Ron Williams, a representative of Ripps-Callechman, the rental agency which manages the cooperative responded when interviewed by **Modern Times:**

See TENANTS ANGRY page 11



A child at Church St. South plays in a rain-soaked alley. (M-T photo by Alan Kay)

Editorial

Time Runs Out In Indochina

A trapped man strikes out–in more ways than one. Nixon ordered those big bombing raids in Indochina this Christmas because the Vietnam War–to make the world safe for capitalism–had once again trapped an American President and the American people. The revolutionaries *in Laos and Cambodia were winning against Washington's allies. Behind Nixon's back, Republican politicians were getting set to curse him* for not "winning" in Vietnam. The polls continued to show a growing majority of Americans in favor of pulling out of there right away. Trapped, Nixon withdraws more troops and drops more bombs. Is there a method in all this madness?

In 1968 the Vietnamese people inflicted a stunning defeat on American forces in the Tet offensive. Tet, combined with the explosive growth of antiwar dissent within the United States, caused Lyndon Johnson to begin peace negotiations and end his own political career. Johnson's successor, Nixon, was forced to begin withdrawal of American ground troops. In 1969 there were 550,000 in Vietnam. Now there are 150,000.

Nixon must continue those withdrawals in order to prevent further casualities on the ground and political opposition at home. He has, however, attempted to cover American defeat by escalating the rather

See BACK TO WALL, page 6

Workers Shut Down Atlantic Wire

ALL OF LABOR SUPPORTS LOCAL 1396 ON STRIKE
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Workers at Atlantic Wire Company in Branford take to the picket line. Issues in their strike include job safety and pensions. Story on p.3. (M-T photo by A. Kay.)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LEO HUBERMAN: CAPITALISM BREEDS CONFLICT PG. 7

INTERVIEWS WITH PEOPLE IN THE STREET PG. 3 AND 4

SCCC TEACHER DISPUTE DETAILED PG. 2

SCCC Students and Teachers Review Firings

by Patti Miller
SCCC student

In early December seven teachers at South Central Community College (SCCC) were fired. According to SCCC President DeHomer Waller the teachers were fired in order for the college to gain accreditation. Some students and teachers felt that Waller's move was much too drastic.

It was around the first of December that the rumor that some of the faculty members at South Central had been fired first began to float around the college. First it was two, then five, then seven. These rumors sparked a lot of bad feeling toward Dr. Waller, who was at the time thought to be responsible for the firings.

People were very upset. Dr. Waller's actions were questioned. "What right does Dr. Waller have to do a thing like that?" "Why did he fire those teachers, what did he have against them?" "If Waller could do it to them, what's to stop him from doing it to us?"

Pro- and Anti-Waller

There soon developed pro-and anti-Waller sectors in both the faculty and student bodies. There were hot faculty meetings were Dr. Waller was strongly criticized. Students attempted to organize in protest of his actions.

Even those who were not entirely against him for what he had done, questioned the way in which the firing was done, and felt that it was unwise that Dr. Waller did not at least explain why he did it.

At one point Dr. Waller failed to show up at a meeting where a large group of students and faculty were waiting for him. Although he missed the meeting because of an apparent misunderstanding, this incident of course led to more bad feelings toward him.

Student Assembly

Finally on Tuesday, December 14, there was a faculty meeting at which Dr. Waller gave his explanation. On the following day he called a special student assembly in order to explain his actions to the students.

Waller disclosed at the assembly that there were, in fact, 9 faculty members who would not have their contracts renewed, but no official action had been taken until December 15, the same day as the student assembly.

What had started the rumors at the beginning of the month were meetings which Dr. Waller held in the privacy of his own office with the nine faculty members. He met with them individually and explained to them that their contracts would not be renewed.

According to Waller, for seven of them it was because they did not meet certain qualifications. For the other two it was because of an incident last year. They were on probation for their unfavorable behavior last year at a public faculty meeting.

Dr. Waller explained that he based his decision on the destiny of the college. He said that he was taking these steps in order to get South Central accredited. He explained that a degree from an accredited college is worth a lot more than one from a non-accredited school.

If a student graduates from an accredited two-year college, she or he has a much better chance of transferring to a four-year college, or a much better chance of getting a good job.

The New England Association of Colleges and Schools determines whether or not a school will be accredited. This association puts out a booklet which explains the steps that must be taken in order to attain accreditation. There are 27 criteria. One of these criteria concerns the qualifications of the staff.

No Value Judgements

Dr. Waller explained that it was the minimum standard of qualification issued by the NEACS that he used in making his decision. He said, "I made no value judgements. There is no vendetta. I have to do my best job to benefit most of the 1529 people at South Central!"

Some people didn't feel that this was a good enough explanation. Though the goal of getting SCCC accredited is a good one, some felt that it could be accomplished in a way that did not necessitate the firing of seven teachers. One alternative was that Dr. Waller give these teachers two years to get their Master's. Several of the faculty members sent Dr. Waller

See STUDENTS, page 9

City Teachers Get Retroactive Freeze Pay

New Haven teachers will be getting retroactive pay for the period of the wage freeze (August 15 to November 14). The Pay Board had ruled that if the teachers' contract had been signed before August 15 and the money had already been appropriated in the city's budget, then the retroactive pay should be granted.

The New Haven teachers are working under a two year contract agreed to after a strike of the New Haven Federation of Teachers in September of 1970. George Barbarito announced that New Haven teachers will be getting their back pay in their January 21 pay checks.

The New Haven Federation of Teachers is now preparing for negotiations for a new contract. The present contract expires September 1, 1972.

City Gets A Free Ride

Hill residents working for Hill Environmental Control cleaning their neighborhood, a job the city refuses to do. (M-T photo compliments of HEC)

Open Line

Union Not Equal Partner In "Harmony Philosophy"

by Mike F. Holodnak

In my opinion most labor unions are weak because of their basic labor-management-harmony philosophy.

Together with other union stewards and committeemen, I took a union-sponsored labor course given by the University of Connecticut in 1966. The following is a tiny sample of what we were taught.

"A union steward must be a Negotiator, Organizer, Educator, and Leader." So far so good. But look at what they say under Organizer: "You must win the willing support of a great majority of the group. Successful union-management relations requires an equal balance of power." *This last sentence is very revealing.*

Further on we learn that, "The Steward Is The Cornerstone Of The Union," with a brief explanation why this is true. Then we're hit with these words, "Management also depends on you for good industrial relations. Spokesmen for management have said many times that a union steward who performs successfully the responsibilities with which he is entrusted is an asset to the company as well as to the men he represents."

In effect, what we were being taught, with full approval of the local and international unions, was that management and labor are partners.

Labor vs. Management Rights

Then, in Contract Analysis, we got this question: "Which of the following are the sole responsibility of management (M), the sole responsibility of the union (U), or the joint responsibility of both (J)?

To establish wages.....(J)
To establish hours.....(M)
To hire.....(M)
To fire.....(J)
To promote.....(J)
To discipline.....(J)
To maintain order and efficiency.....(J)
To determine products to be made.....(M)
To select stewards and committeemen.....(U)
To transfer workers.....(J)
To decide where plants will be located.....(M)
To determine production schedules.....(M)
To determine the rate of production.....(J)
To determine standards of production.....(J)

Of the 14 listed rights, 8 are joint, 5 are management, and only one is for the union, which means that the contract is stacked against the union.

Therefore, in the grievance procedure, when a steward fights to right the wrongs committed against his people, he is mauled by the company at every turn. To successfully get justice for his people he must have perseverance and a lot of guts in a fight that is constantly uphill. With this kind of handicap, plus the union's acceptance of the labor-management partnership game, it is not surprising that so many stewards compromise with the company, and accept promotions to foreman.

The tragedy is that most of this selling-out is done by perfectly honest people who, for the most part, were sincere in their desire to do a good job for the membership that elected them, but who later see nothing wrong in this practice of "getting ahead." After all, the union's principles are based on labor-management harmony, labor and management are "partners", so why should they feel guilty if they serve first one, then the other "partner"?

The Common Denominator

The union members, whose minds are very complex and diversified, have one common denominator; they know that they are being screwed by the company and betrayed by their union. But, like their mis-led union officials, they don't know exactly why this is so. Consequently they are generally suspicious, cynical and pessimistic. They distrust anyone running for any office, from local dog-catcher to the President of the United States.

Yet, rank-and-file movements all over the country are beginning to ask out loud, How come labor's "partner", management, can dump its workers out in the cold to move its facilities overseas for cheaper labor; and cause the deaths of more than 40,000 fellow workers every year in unsafe plants and murderous speed-ups; and contribute millions of dollars to political candidates to pass anti-labor laws; and use its bought-and-paid-for politicians and judges to break strikes with injunctions?

Many people in these rank-and-file movements are beginning to see things as they really are. They're beginning to realize that Wall Street, the middle-man that reaps the profits from everyone's labors, could never exist without labor. But that labor, on the other hand, could not only exist without Wall Street, but it could flower into full employment to produce the necessities of life, without wars and antagonisms, with a true standard of living and true harmonious relations with nature and with every human being on earth.

If this kind of thinking can spread to all the unions in this country, there may still be hope that Nixon's repressive measures will fail to drive unionism into extinction.

Aerospace Contracts Rejected by Pay Board

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

The Pay Board, by a 9 to 5 vote has rejected the contract for over 200,000 aerospace workers which called for a 12% wage increase in the first year. The five labor members of the Board voted against rejecting the contract.

However the contract of 16,000 Connecticut aerospace workers represented by the International Association of Machinists (IAM) with Pratt and Whitney called for a first year wage increase of 8% and was not ruled on by the Pay Board.

Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers (UAW), and a member of the Pay Board, called the decision to reject the contracts a "cynical perversion" of the Board's authority. He charged that labor had been double-crossed by the business and public members of the Pay Board.

Woodcock, whose union along with the IAM, was a party to the contracts, said that labor had been formally assured that aerospace wage settlements would be accepted if they conformed to automobile industry contracts of last year. In fact, the aerospace settlements were lower than the wage increases won by the auto workers.

Alternative Rejected

Judge George H. Boldt, chairman of the Pay Board, proposed an alternate *8% wage increase for the first year according to some complicated formula. The* labor members of the Board pointed out that the Pay Board could not dictate a labor contract, but only accept or reject a contract reached by collective bargaining.

Pat Greathouse, vice-president of the UAW and alternate member of the Pay Board, added "At this point, having rejected the contract, we'd like the Pay Board to keep its mouth shut. The advice is damaging and we don't want it."

Before the decision on the aerospace contracts had been reached, letters had been piling up from workers addressed to Pay Board Chairman, Boldt. A spokesman for the Pay Board said "Essentially they are from workers. They are written on poor stationery and are personally typed. They point out the wage increases in their contracts are mostly catch-up pay and that it would be unfair to deny them the full amount of the contract."

No Strike

Because of the currently weak financial position of the aerospace industry and high unemployment, labor officials said that no strike would result from the Board's rejection of the contract.

Woodcock described the position as a "naked power effort by business members with the support of the so-called public members, to pick out one weak industry and make an example of it." Woodcock continued that the unions would attempt to recover the wage increases.

There are several ways this can be done. For example, the Phase Two legislation exempted certain fringe benefits, *including pensions, from wage controls. Another possibility is to move part of* the first-year wage increases into the second year of a three-year contract.

Labor Notes

A BUNCH OF VIOLATORS

Few American businesses have been in a better position to evade the new price controls than the big wholesale and retail companies. Under the cover of the literally thousands of items they sell, any one of them could in theory raise its profit margin significantly (putting it in violation of Price Commission rules) and yet go undetected. Though all of the 150 U.S. wholesalers and retailers with annual sales of $100 million or more are required to notify the price commission before increasing prices, fewer than half of them have sent in prenotification forms since the freeze ended on Nov. 13. The big problem is that the customer is helpless in the face of such violations.

Newsweek, *December 19, 1971*

BOEING AND SAFETY

Organized labor is very unhappy at the contract given to a private corporation, Boeing (the big aircraft company based in Seattle), to develop educational and training programs for the new job safety and health law. Now it turns out that Boeing's Vertol plant in Philadelphia (where the UAW has a contract) has been cited for a seven page list of safety violations. Most safety and health complaints coming in are for health complaints, but the federal government has only a handful of industrial hygienists available to make detailed health investigations on the job. It's another case of a badly mismanaged program which victimizes workers.

United Auto Workers - Washington Report, November 29, 1971

GOVERNMENT BY THE ABSURD

The five billion dollar a year highway trust fund is one of the reasons this country is in danger of being paved over by contrete and highways. With the demise of the auto excise tax, the highway lobby has grabbed the $350 million from the federal liquor tax and secretly tried to dump it into the highway trust fund, a fund which is so big it can't unload its billions while our mass transit systems suffer.

United Auto Workers - Washington Report, November 15, 1967

PHASE TWO RICHES

In whatever guise Phase Two of Nixon's new economic policy appears to other industries, to the business-letter advisory industry it has been a glorious opportunity. The businessman who hasn't received a dozen invitations to put his hand in the hand of the very man who can lead him safely through Phase Two must live out of reach of the U.S. Postal Service.

New York Times, December 12, 1971

Gerald E. De Void and Edward S. Weted take a break from the picket line at the Atlantic Wire Company (M-T photo by A. Kay.)

New Year Strike At Atlantic Wire

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

Workers shut down the Atlantic Wire Company in Branford when their contract expired at midnight December 31.

The 213 union members (International Association of Machinists Local 1396) voted by a four to one margin to reject the company's last offer. This is the first major strike in this area since the beginning of Nixon's wage restraints on August 15, 1971.

Spirit is high on the picket line. Despite cold weather, attendance on the line has been excellent. The striking workers keep warm by building small fires.

One worker said: "We signed eight straight contracts and never got what we want." Said another: "Every time there was a strike vote before, the men would reject it. But many of the older workers are gone now, and we won't put up with the way things are."

News Blackout

The union negotiating committee has imposed a voluntary news blackout so that negotiations won't be hindered, but it is known that the union is pressing for a strong worker safety committee to deal with dangerous shop conditions (following a serious accident this fall.)

In their last offer before the strike, Atlantic Wire had agreed to deal with safety problems by installing well equipped first aid boxes in the plant. This was not good enough for the workers.

Besides basic improvements in wages, the union is looking for significant increases in the pension. Atlantic Wire presently pays a pension of $3.10 per month for every year of service. In their last offer the company wanted to increase the payments by only eight cents -- to $3.18 for the first year. Union members felt this offer was absurd, especially because pensions are not subject to economic controls. The pension is especially important since there are still a number of older workers in the plant.

Other demands include a union shop and the elimination of the piece work system. The old contract only provided for a maintenance of membership shop which is much weaker than a union shop.

Last reports from the picket line say that formen and some non-union workers are entering the Branford plant but there is no production work.

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Hosp. Newsletter Is A Success

Diane Jones (l.) and Phillip Dixon (r.) disribute copies of the Workers Newsletter at Yale-New Haven Hospital. About 1000 copies of the Newsletter are printed and passes out every month by the Concerned Hospital Workers group. The Newsletter expresses the need for a union and tells the story of workers at the hospital. (M-T photo by Ray Milici)

Tips For Tenants

Neighborhood Corp.'s Statement On Rights

by Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation

The Fair Haven Neighborhood Corporation has just issued a calendar for 1972 which contains a lot of useful information on tenants' rights in New Haven. There is information on eviction, a lease, repairs, rent and tenant responsibilities. Modern Times is reprinting this document as a service to our readers who pay rent to landlords.

EVICTION

If you don't have a written lease, the landlord can take steps to have you thrown out of your apartment for no reason if he wants to. If your landlord wants to evict you, he must send you a legal notice signed by a lawyer and brought to your house by a sheriff.

If you get any kind of notice from the landlord, his lawyer, or the court, **don't panic and don't throw it away**, for you will probably get in worse trouble. You don't have to move out! **Go see a lawyer at Legal Assistance right away.** A lawyer can get you time to find a new place to live and tell you what your rights are.

You do not automatically get ninety days for the landlord to throw you out. If you don't seek assistance, you can be thrown out shortly after the **first notice.**

If the landlord tries to force you out by cutting off the electricity, gas, oil, or water to your apartment, call DNI and Legal Assistance. He is not allowed to do this!

It is against the law for the landlord to lock you out of your apartment. If he tries to change the lock or an any way to lock you out, call a Legal Assistance lawyer immediately.

LEASE

If you have any questions about the terms of your lease, have a Legal Assistance lawyer look at it **before** you sign it. A lease tells you what you can and cannot do. Make sure you have your own copy of the lease.

If you don't have a written lease, but you pay rent, then you have what is known as an unwritten or oral lease, which gives you the following rights:

1. You are not responsible for most repairs. The landlord is.

2. You can fix up the apartment or paint it without the landlord's OK.

3. You cannot be thrown out without the landlord first going to court.

4. If you paid a security deposit for the apartment, you should have a receipt for it and you should get the security deposit back when you move out.

Make sure you have a clear understanding of who pays for gas, oil, electricity, and water when you first rent your apartment. If your landlord has been paying for these things and all of a sudden he wants you to pay for them, don't agree until you have talked to a Legal Assistance lawyer.

REPAIRS

The housing code requires that the landlord must have your apartment **fit to live in** when you move in.

Make sure you know the name of your landlord, his address and telephone number so you can contact him if something goes wrong.

Remember, the landlord can not throw you out just because you complain!

If the landlord threatens you for asking him to make repairs or for making a complaint to any city agency, **call a lawyer at Legal Assistance** - they provide **free** legal advice to people who can't afford a lawyer.

See TENANTS' RIGHTS page 9

Welfare Group Grows

by Judy Myrick
Black Sash Movement

The Black Sash Movement, which has emerged over the past two months in a series of public vigils, is a visible witness of housewives who are "in mourning". The sash worn over the left shoulder to the right hip at such vigils is the symbol of mourning that 77,000 children and 30,000 mothers – all on welfare and already at a minimum subsistence level – are at any moment to be submerged below the poverty line.

The Black Sash Movement originated during the past decade in the Republic of South Africa as a form of dignified protest against unjust legislation in that segregated land. Groups of white women with bowed heads and black mourning sashes greeted cabinet ministers outside public buildings.

Here in this State, with its high per capita income, women and children on AFDC are to become "sacrificial lambs" because they are invisible people about whom no one is supposed to care. These families, comprising at least 60% of all those on welfare, are supposed to exist on an average allotment of $253 a month (for a family of four).

In protest against the drastic cuts, twenty-five women chose to stand vigil inside the New Haven Hall of Records at which the Legislative Council Welfare Committee held a public hearing Nov. 17. It was one of the first public hearings at which anyone other than welfare recipients and representatives of social agencies were present. The "mourners" chose not to present testimony at that time, but to maintain their stance of mourning.

At the larger regional hearing at the Capitol on Dec. 1, more than 100 women appeared in their black sashes and "packed the galleries". Eleven of them gave testimony and the local TV cameras picked this up as the major highlight of the hearing. The same week, half a dozen "Black Sashers" were granted a 45-minute interview with Commissioner White. The following week, a public vigil was held by women in Danbury.

February 9th will see the opening of the new session of the General Assembly, and new activity on the part of the Movement to press for welfare reform that does not degrade those who receive public assistance. The members of the Black Sash are not attacking the Governor or the Commissioner. They believe that no one person should have the right to reduce public assistance benefits. Moreover, once standards of need have been determined fairly, those needs should be provided for at 100% coverage in line with cost of living in various communities.

Wesleyan Workers Fail to Gain Collective Bargaining Rights

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

Blue-collar workers at Wesleyan University in Middletown voted 78-63 not to have union representation in a National Labor Relations Board election on January 7.

Custodians, skilled tradesmen, groundsmen and other blue collar workers in the Physical Plant, chose by a small margin not to be represented by Local 217 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees Union (HREIU).

After the successful strike of Local 35 against Yale University last spring, Wesleyan employees contacted that local to see what could be done for them. Originally the Wesleyan workers wanted to affiliate with Local 35 but could not because Local 35's charter only covers Yale.

Local 35 is affiliated with the HREIU as well as Local 217. It was decided to affiliate with Local 217, which is the union for restaurant, hotel, and school cafeteria workers in the New Haven area.

According to union sources, the Wesleyan administration made the workers afraid that they would lose some of the benefits that they already had. For example, Wesleyan blue-collar workers get three weeks vacation after one year and 18 (non-cumulative) sick days.

The tactics of the Wesleyan administration in this election were similar to the ones Yale used in defeating a union for clerical and technical employees last November. They created the false impression in some workers that a union would cause them to lose benefits they already had rather than to add new benefits onto the existing base.

The day before the election, January 6, the Wesleyan administration issued a leaflet to its workers stating that the Yale workers who struck for 51 days last spring won almost nothing. The contract of Local 35 with Yale is considered by the union to be the "best University contract in America."

The NLRB requires that there be a one year wait before another union election. Because the vote was so close, union officials have good hopes for a victory next year. Three years ago there was an NLRB election for affiliation with AFSCME where the union was badly defeated.

PEOPLE IN THE STREET

by
Patti Miller
Stephanie Ney
Ruth Resnick

Three members of the Modern Times staff interviewed passers-by outside the Chapel Mall Tuesday morning, January 4th. We asked the question **What do you think President Nixon's and/or Mayor Guida's New Year's resolution(s) should be?**

"Guida should have a better attitude about the young. He should think more about the young people."
-Robert Manske

"Nixon should resolve to stop the war and put peace and love in the world."
-Linda Lorenzi

Both Nixon and Guida "should resolve to help the people more."
-Robert Sims

"Guida should create more jobs."
-Daniel Walston

YNHH Patients – Learn Your Rights

by John Linstead
reprinted from MCHR Health Rights

The Dixwell Legal Rights Association has come up with an answer to the perennial problem of the bewildered patient who doesn't understand the mystifying workings of a hospital bureaucracy – a delightful 10-page booklet detailing patient rights.

Written in a clear, easy-to-read style with simple cartoons, *Your Rights as a Patient at Yale-New Haven Hospital* tries to clear up the confusion with information on:

– Admission. "If it is an emergency, go to the emergency room . . . If you are so sick that your health is in serious danger, THEY MUST ADMIT YOU RIGHT AWAY and discuss money later."

– Identifying the hospital staff. Here is the description of medical students: "Medical students are still in medical school. They learn by meeting and examining patients. They wear white jackets and dark pants. If you object to seeing them, talk to the intern or the resident."

Get the Facts

– Consent to treatment. Detailed information on what the hospital can and cannot do without a patient's consent. The section concludes with a warning in capital letters: "BE SURE YOU HAVE ALL THE FACTS. DON'T LET ANYONE PRESSURE YOU."

– The Right to privacy. The booklet tells patients they have a right to be seen by "only the people who are helping, not just watching." There are details about confidentiality of records and communications with a physician.

– The right to leave and the right to stay. What the hospital can and cannot do to keep or discharge a patient against his will.

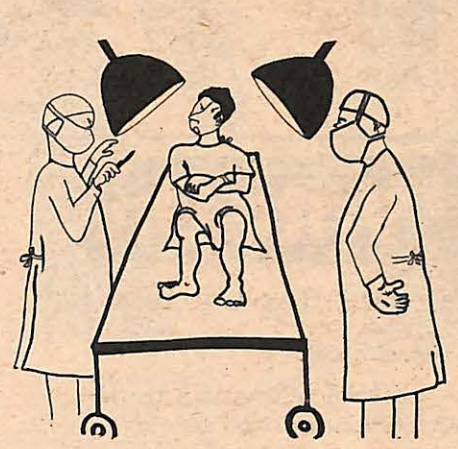
Patient Advocate

Sprinkled throughout the book are suggestions that, if the patient has any problems, he should get in touch with the patient assistant, Mrs. Celestine Williams, a black woman hired by the Dixwell Legal Rights Association to look after patients' rights.

The hospital isn't too happy about all those patients knowing their rights. Mrs. Williams' presence isn't advertised to the patients, and few know she is there to help them.

The handbook has so far received little distribution. It was passed out in August, 1970, to department heads, chiefs of service and chief residents, but it was never allowed to be distributed to all patients.

An illustration from the pamphlet



Mrs. Williams does her bit, though. She gives a handbook to every patient she sees, and leaves small stacks of them in hospital waiting rooms.

Forced Work Not New In New Haven

by Beverly Gouaux
Modern Times Staff

Last month President Nixon signed a law which would force anyone receiving welfare to work. This situation has been in operation for some time in the New Haven welfare system.

The city has been using a state law which provides that city welfare recipients work in proportion to the amount of money their receive. The welfare department pays about the equivalent of one dollar per hour for forced work. But there is little correlation between the total work time and the eventual pay. If a person is suffering from a chronic disease or is emotionally unstable he is not forced to work.

Only men are eligible for work. They must work two days per week in order to receive their welfare checks. There is never an effort to match the work with the skills or needs of the men involved. Most of the work consists of such jobs as raking leaves in the parks, sweeping the police stations or jails, or washing police station windows.

The local municipal employees union (AFSCME' Local 884) does not want the work relief program to displace blue-collar jobs. It would cheapen the value of their labor since the union scale is way above the one dollar per hour of the city welfare department.

People with technical or homemaking skills are never given any choices or given jobs of any meaning. If they don't show up for work, there is no welfare check at the end of the month. The actual management of the job is very uneven: Some men are sent home after a few hours of work, some must work a full eight hours. Whether two or eight, it amounts to the same as one day of work.

No consideration is ever given to transportation. Men are simply dropped off where it is convenient for the work crew. If a man doesn't work two days a week and does not have a medical excuse: no welfare check from the city. If he is a family man, he must leave the home so his wife can get assistance.

Sickness Honored

The city of New Haven does protect people from abuse and exploitation in the work program if they are sick. Medical permits and excuses are honored. However the attempts made to refer people to CMHC and to other various medical and psychiatric clinics throughout the city vary greatly from case worker to case worker.

The referral system is always faulty and mostly unsuccessful. People involved in drug and alcohol rehabilitation are not asked to be part of the work program. But the actual recognition of much mental *illness does not occur. People under great distress or depression are generally classified as "lazy" and assigned to work.* Sometimes if they are referred for psychiatric treatment they get lost in the volume of the "needy" or are refused because they are not motivated.

The pain of the city's welfare practice of forced work is reflected in the general state of the economy. Jobs are not available in general - trained or untrained. And because there is little or no money, training possibilities at New Careers, Community Progress Incorporated, and the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation are drastically reduced from former years. Treatment centers of the chronically ill are also overburdened. This means that the city welfare roles are only going to increase.

White Shuffles Welfare To Destroy Local Unity

by Jim Gaito
Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees

Following the announcement of state welfare commissioner White that welfare commissioners from around the state would be re-assigned to different cities, Modern Times called New Haven's commissioner Harder and Connecticut Union of Welfare Employees representative Jim Gaito. Harder had no comment. Gaito's response follows.

The recent reassignment of Welfare Department District Directors is yet another phase of Commissioner White's effort to centralize decision making authority by forcing out high ranking local administrators.

When one stops to consider the inconvenience imposed on the directors such as the relocation of Mark Driscoll current Norwich director who lives in Pawcatuck, Conn. near the Rhode Island border to New Haven and the move of John Harder who lives in New Haven to Bridgeport *it is obvious what White's intentions are.*

The assignment of Driscoll to New Haven seems to be an attempt to bring the New Haven district "in line". New Haven has long been the center of unionist activity and the office with the most organized and effective welfare rights organizations. Mr. Driscoll has a reputation as a very "tough" administrator.

Finally of even more significance is the creation of a new District Office No. 10 which will comprise the Hill section of New Haven along with the Ansonia sub office. On the surface this seems ridiculous however, I believe White and his cohorts are attempting to divide the New Haven community through the clever gerrymandering of districts.

"Nixon should resolve to get out of the White House."
-Jane Reed

"Is Mayor Guida smart enough to make a resolution?"
-Peter Riccio

"Guida should resolve to quit office."
-Ron Toothe

"Guida should make better recreation areas, more skating rinks."
-Mark DeMatteo

Other opinions:

"Guida should resolve to "Bring down the cost of living and the high cost of transportation."
-Sylvia McNeil

Guida should resolve to'...install storm places for people who wait for buses in cold weather."
-M.B.

"Guida should do better civic things for the community - more housing, more apartments for the elderly."
-Anonymous

"Guida should resolve to " do something about the walk lights. You get halfway across the street and it says 'Don't Walk'. You can't walk that fast. What are you supposed to do, fly? He should do something about that."
-Mrs. Cito

"Guida should resolve to create a better government for the city and not be under Barbieri. Barbieri runs the city now and that's not right."
-Anonymous

"Guida should resolve to tax Yale."
-Anonymous

"Nixon should get the war over with - get us out of there, cut out all the monkeying around."
-Mrs. S. Catalde

And there were more, but indeed the most frequently heard response was one similar to that of Mrs. Catalde - 'Nixon should resolve to bring the boys home now.'

Editorial

Bombs Again: Nixon Has Back To Wall In Asia

(Continued from page 1)

than really ending it. One form of escalation was invasion of Cambodia in 1970 and Laos in 1971.

The main form of escalation, though, has been stepped-up bombing of all Indochina. The tonnage of bombs being dropped by American planes has increased by one-third since 1968. Tens of thousands of acres of land have been devastated by those bombings and hundreds of thousands of people killed, wounded, or made homeless. The suffering of the Vietnamese people has increased the closer they have come to victory.

And they are now close to victory. In December revolutionary forces liberated the Plain of Jars in Laos and moved close to the major Laotian cities of Vientiane and Pakse and to the military center of Long Tieng. In Cambodia they moved close to the major cities of Phnom Penh and Kompong San and to the important Chup plantation area. Even American officials were forced to admit that revolutionary forces controlled 80% of Cambodia.

Nixon's response to these revolutionary advances was the horror of bombing raids. The President hopes that the continuation of the bombing raids will give him something to bargain with (what else does he have?) in his February meetings with the Chinese and will remind Japan which has been getting increasingly restless, that the U.S. intends to maintain domination of Asia, despite its diplomatic debacle in the India-Pakistan-Bangladesh war.

In addition Nixon has a domestic political motive for his actions. In December conservative Congressman John Ashbrook, backed by the influential Buckley clique in New York and the Loeb clique in New Hampshire, entered the New Hampshire, Florida, and Nebraska Republican primaries and called for a "tougher" foreign and military policy. Allowing Ashbrook to corner the most hawkish elements of the GOP might split the conservative vote and allow war critic Paul McCloskey–already a candidate in New Hampshire– to squeak through and win the primary. Nixon wishes to avoid any possibility of a defeat that could revive his "loser" image once more. Hence the tough bombing policy was carried out, moreover, during the holidays when domestic opposition (particularly on the campuses) was dispersed. Nixon's latest maneuvers will probably fail just like his earlier ones did and just like Lyndon Johnson's did. They don't seem to work against the determined resistance of the people of Indochina led by their socialist parties. The American people can also play a vital role in stopping Nixon's aggression by renewing antiwar activities.

Most essential to the success of the antiwar movement is the involvement of the working class, particularly the unions. U.S. imperialism– the bloody and costly attempt by big business to dominate the markets, natural resources, cheap labor supplies, strategic locations, and investment opportunities of other countries–has caused the inflation; unemployment; monetary crisis; high taxes, rent and interest rates; poor public services; and deaths of sons that working people suffer from and are angry about. In the first and final analysis, the Indochina war is a war against American workers. And they are the decisive element in winning victory in the war against war.

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MODERN TIMES is a non-profit volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.
We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need—not what is profitable.
The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent helath care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Jan Baecker, Elizabeth Bennett, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Arlene Butler, Greg Butler, Katrina Clark, Ellen Comisso, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Suzy Duling, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Linda Garson, Sam Goodwin, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Bill Hersey, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Eileen Hoffman, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Henry Lowendorf, Pat Lowendorf, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Art Mazer, Patti Miller, John Moldenhauer, Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Stephanie Ney, Steve Ney, Laurie Nussdorfer, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, April Reiss, Naomi Resnick, Ruth Resnick, Florie Ricciuti, Greg Smith, June Taylor, Dan Vapnek, Virginia Walbot, Dick Wieland, Karen Wolff, Rick Wolff.

Troop replacements

Write On

Substitutes Underpaid

To the Editors:

It's good to hear that the New Haven paraprofessionals have won their union election and are now members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees. There has been much concern, and rightfully so, about their low salaries and lack of fringe benefits.

However, doesn't anyone in the city, including the American Federation of Teachers, know or care at all about the salary and lack of any kind of benefit, including social security, of the professional who is a substitute teacher?

The salary is $3600 per year, if one is lucky enough to work every single day. The substitute takes on full responsibility of a classroom whether the teacher is absent for a day, a week, a month, or several months.

Only when there is no teacher at all because of death, for instance, will that substitute receive the minimum salary of a regular teacher, and then only under pressure.

Isn't it time that something drastic is done to change the situation?

Name Withheld by Request

Realtor Resists Racism

To the Editors:

Your fine publication was recently brought to my attention. I was very impressed by your uncompromising position on issues. For this reason I hope that you find the following proposal worthy of print.

I am a licensed real estate broker who deals almost exclusively with rental properties. As is the case with all brokers I act as the fiduciary of the property owners. Along with this title I live with the owners' prejudices, racist tendencies and last but not least their money for our services.

I have placed Blacks in many rentals, but they were "Token Blacks" who earned twice the money and had half the number of children as any white applying for the same rental. I reluctantly accepted this fact, but this week I had the pleasure of placing an unwanted Black in the rental that he desperately wanted. This was no easy task as the owner was at best reluctant t[illegible]ccept this tenant. My client may never call me again, but maybe if all brokers refused to work under these conditions, the owners would have to answer to themselves for their own inhumanity.

We brokers are now trying to elevate ourselves to a professional level. This may be the first step to take. I hope that we brokers in our attempt to raise our own status reconsider this issue, but not in terms of legal quotas or revocation of licenses, but as a moral issue.

I feel that we can do some good in this area. Maybe we can't completely control these situations, but we are in a position to exercise some strong influence. But it may cost us money! But for our own sake in our unending struggle to raise our own standard of living, let us not ever lower the quality of life for any man.

Sincerely,

Tricia Engstrom

J.D.L. Program Blasted

To the Editors:

In regard to my Open Line story (Dec. 16, 1971) on the Meir Kahane meeting at Yale may I make clear that the headline, "Kahane's J.D.L. Tactics Criticized", was not suggested by me. In view of the fears Kahane unscrupulously exploits and his efforts to swing American Jews over to the Mafia and right-wing, pro-war politicians and white racists, it is his program, let alone his "tactics", which needs to be denounced and exposed for the dangerous fraud it is.

It was most heartening that the largely Jewish student audience at the Yale Political Union on November 9 definitely did not accept his pitch to strengthen "U.S. military might" even though many were at first receptive or sympathetic to him.

Sid Resnick

Letter From Prison

People,

Hello! A friend of mine just turned me on to a copy of the **Modern Times**. I really dug it. So much I would like to receive a sub myself if at all possible. But the hang-up is like most prisoners bread is a rare thing. If I could obtain a sub somehow I would be grateful as all the others I could turn on with your rag also.

I praise you in the work you do and hope it will continue. It's good to see some of our people today are not afraid to print the shitty facts of our Pigs. I only wish more so would. Keep it up and Power to the People.

Also if possible could you run this ad as I would like to correspond with the people of the fair world. It gets pretty lonely with out being in contact with the outside . Thank you.

I am a prisoner--24-- doing time for violating the Pig's Law. I would like to write to any and all who wish to help me carry the loneliness of this time. Please write to:

George Postlethwaite
Bow 777 "623318"
Monroe, Wash. 98272

p. s. My release is 3/14/73.

Introduction to Socialism

The ABC of Socialism
by Leo Huberman

What is socialism? What do socialists really believe? What's it got to do with America, with New Haven, with the here and now? In answer to questions like these from our readers, **Modern Times** *decided to publish a series of articles from Leo Huberman's famous pamphlet,* **The ABC of Socialism.** *The following is the second in the series.*

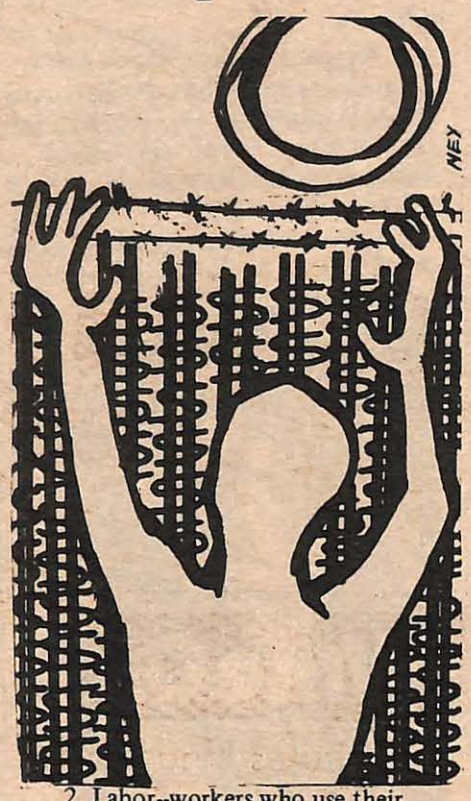
Class Struggle

No matter whether they're rich or poor, strong or weak, white, black, yellow or brown, people everywhere must produce and distribute the things they need in order to live.

The system of production and distribution in the United States is called **capitalism.** Many other countries of the world have the same system.

In order to produce and distribute bread, clothes, houses, autos, radios, newspapers, medicines, schools, this, that, and the other thing, you have to have two essentials:

1. Land, mines, raw materials, machines, factories--what economists call the "means of production."



2. Labor--workers who use their strength and skill on and with the means of production to turn out the required goods.

In the United States, as in other capitalist countries, the means of production are not public property. The land, raw materials, factories, machines, are owned by individuals--by capitalists. That is a fact of tremendous importance. Because whether you do or do not own the means of production determines your position in society. If you belong to the small group of owners of the means of production--the capitalist class--you can live without working. If you belong to the large group that does not own the means of production--the working class--you can't live unless you work.

One class lives by owning; the other class lives by working. The capitalist class gets its income by employing other people to work for it. The working class gets its income in the form of wages for the work it does.

Since labor is essential to the production of goods we need in order to live, you would suppose that those who do the labor--the working class--would be handsomely rewarded. But they aren't. In capitalist society, it isn't those who **work** the most who get the largest incomes, it is those who **own** the most.

Profit makes the wheels go round in capitalist society. The smart business man is the one who pays as little as possible for what he buys and receives as much as possible for what he sells. The first step on the road to high profits is to reduce expenses. One of the expenses of production is wages to labor. It is therefore to the interest of the employer to pay as low wages as possible. It is likewise to his interest to get as much work out of his laborers as possible.

The interests of the owners of the means of production and of the men who work for them are opposed. For the capialists, property takes first place, humanity second place; for the workers, humanity--themselves--takes first place, property second place. That is why, in capitalist society, there is always conflict between the two classes.

Both sides in the class war act the way they do because they must. The capitalist must try to make profits to remain a capitalist. The worker must try to get decent wages to remain alive. Each can succeed only at the expense of the other.

All the talk about "harmony" between capital and labor is nonsense. In capitalist society there can be no such harmony because what is good for one class is bad for the other, and vice-versa.

The relationship, then, that **must** exist between the owners of the means of production and the workers in capitalist society is the relationship of a knife to a throat.

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Money Talks

Will Labor Pay For Profits Boom In '72?

by Rick Wolff
Modern Times Staff

On the New York Stock Exchange, shares of the Olin Corporation hit a low of $14 per share of stock and a high of $26 per share at different times during 1971. That's nearly a 100% gain. So, if you were rich and if you had bought the stock at its low point and sold at the high point, well, you could have made yourself nearly 100% profit on your wealth within one year. Then again, if you bought shares at $26 and sold at $14, well...that's another, sadder story.

The rise and fall of prices of shares on the stock market is not only of interest to the rich who seek to get richer. The stock market is also something of a weather vane, important to the rest of us as a signal of what is happening in the economy and whether there are good or bad times ahead for working people. What is the stock market telling us these days?

An 'enterprising tradition' since 1871. Above is a picture of the New York Stock Exchange when it was a call market in the 19th century. (Photo taken from the book "Understanding the Stock Market: A Guide for Young Investors")

Stock Prices Up?

After many months of sagging price levels, stocks began an upswing shortly after Phase Two of Nexon's economic program went into effect. Another boost came with the devaluation of the dollar.

Stock prices go up when many people and institutions are eager to buy them. Their eagerness comes from a confidence that the companies whose shares are being purchased will be making hefty profits in the months ahead. When all the various experts and others who play the market start to buy, it means prices will go up and it also means that knowledgable people see high company profits on the horizon.

It is glowing predictions of high company profits in 1972 that probably explains the recent upswing in stock prices. Nor do we have to look far to see why high company profits are expected. First, the experts agree that the wage-price freeze is a neat device to help company profits rise. In the words of one Wall Street firm that advises rich people on how to invest: "after all, it's really only a wage freeze; profits are free to soar."

Tax Changes Lift Profits

The second major reason why the stock investors see high profits ahead is the new tax system. Nixon gave every corporation a fat tax break. He did this in two ways. The "investment tax credit" allows businesses to reduce their tax bill according to their expenditures on new equipment over the next two years. The "accelerated depreciation allowances" lets corporations increase the loss they claim each year because of wear and tear on equipment. Higher losses on paper mean lower tax bills. Lower taxes mean corporations and their stock holders will get to keep more profits for themselves.

The third major reason to expect profits to rise in 1972 is thought to be the dollar devaluation. The experts figure that with dollars worth less, people who have dollars will have to spend more of them to buy goods made outside the U. S. To put this another way, prices of foreign-made goods will rise, leading to a situation where more people buy American-made items thereby bringing more profits to American companies.

But is the Market Sick?

But there is another side to what has so far been a pretty rosy picture. Quite a few stock market experts fear that the latest price upswing will not last long. They are very pessimistic, and advise their clients to stay out of the stock market and keep their money safely tucked away in savings bank accounts. When stock prices fall, it is usually because more stockholders are pessimistic and selling stocks than there are people buying.

How do the pessimists explain their feelings? In general they offer two reasons why they are not at all sure profits will rise. First, they wonder out loud about what labor will do. "Will labor use its muscle to get higher benefits for workers at the expense of profits?" The pessimists clearly doubt that workers will sit quietly with wage increases frozen while profits bring tears of joy to stockholders. These experts closely watch the statistics about strikes, wildcats, union wage demands and the political campaign being mounted by the AFL-CIO and other big labor organizations to get wage increases.

The second reason for pessimism is the international picture. The big question there is, "Will the Europeans and Japanese sit by while the US dollar devaluation makes people buy fewer European and Japanese goods and more US items?" Or, as these experts fear, can we expect the Europeans and Japanese to take careful steps to save their own economic situation and thus frustrate the whole purpose of the devaluation? If the US dollar devaluation is not successful in building up business for US companies, then profits won't be so rosy after all.

Reading the Signs

The next few months will tell whether the rosy or the pessimistic picture is closer to the truth. The course of stock market prices will be a signal to us as to whether Nixon's program is working as planned and company profits are soaring, or whether the actions of American workers or foreign nations are eating into corporate profits.

And we might remember that Nixon, too, is closely watching the stock market in this election year. If stock prices start to fall again, who knows what drastic, desperate economic bombshell he will drop next. Will he perhaps do as so many companies do--try for wage cuts as a last-ditch effort to boost company profits?

Police and Community Meet

"Police, Informers and the Community" will be the topic of a meeting at Conte School Auditorium on Wooster Place on Wed. Jan. 19 at 8 p.m.

John Williams, well known for his work with Legal Aid and now attorney in the "Quinine Case" will speak as well as Joseph Harris, Chairman of the Black Coalition.

The meeting is sponsered by the Human Relations Council of New Haven and the Committee for Peace and Justice.

With the pending hearings before the Board of Police Commissioners on "misconduct" in the "Quinine Case" there has been increased interest in police procedures especially in the Black and poor community.

Gynecological Exams: What, Why, How

by Christine Pattee
Condensed from "The Gynecological Examination" by the Women's Health and Abortion Project

Have you ever gone to a doctor for an examination, and not understood what was being done, or why? Or worried *afterward* that the examination was not really thorough, or the doctor had not told you what he or she found out, but you were too unsure of yourself to speak up?

One way to improve our personal health care is to know what good medical services are and demand that we get them. This article is designed to let women know what to expect from a good gynecological examination.

Doctors are often "too busy", or they don't care, to go through all the details of a complete examination, and they often don't explain things. The way to combat the first problem is to know what they should be doing.

To deal with the second one, ASK QUESTIONS. Don't wait till the end of the exam, ask them things as you go along. You may find it easier to talk to the nurse because she's a woman (of course) and usually more sympathetic and willing to answer your questions.

What You Should Look For

A good gynecological exam should include:

1. Weight and blood pressure -- frequently taken by a nurse or aide.

2. General medical history - very important as your gynecological problems may be affected by your general health condition. For example, constant tiredness may mean anemia caused by too heavy periods; tired feet and aching legs may be forerunners of varicose veins or indicate that you shouldn't take the Pill; your vaginal infection may be the side effect of taking penicillin. You should report past diseases, even if you've been completely cured, present diseases, and drug allergies.

3. Gynecological history - should be taken in detail. You should be asked questions on your periods, cramps, pregnancies, use of birth control, and previous infections, diseases or operations. Make sure all of these questions are asked, because if they aren't, your examination has not been complete.

4. External physical examination. At the first examination with the doctor, you should have a general checkup, i.e., heart, eyes, ears and throat. If you haven't seen a doctor for awhile, don't hesitate to ask thegynecologistto do these simple tests. After the upper part of your body is examined, you will be asked to lie down on the examining table and put your feet in the stirrups.

Relax If You Can

Most of what we've learned about our sexual organs has been secret, whispered, or private. Many a woman has never explored herself with her fingers. It is therefore very hard to feel relaxed about being exposed and examined by a stranger, especially a man. So instead of relaxing, we tense up, which makes it much harder for the doctor to carry out the examination. That is why it is important to TRY and relax.

While you're lying on your back, the doctor should press and poke your upper abdomen feeling for your liver, spleen and kidneys. Secondly, the doctor will examine your breasts, feeling each part for any unusual lumps or growths. If you feel any pain or tenderness you should tell the doctor. Also describe any swelling or tenderness you feel just before or during your period.

IF YOU ARE OVER 30 you should examine your own breasts regularly (a future article will describe how to do this). You can detect changes that occur slowly and will probably be able to feel small lumps long before any stranger.

5. Internal examination of your genitals. First the doctor checks the vulva (outer parts) for signs of infections such as inflammation, swelling or sores, for growths such as warts, cysts, tumors or polyps, and signs of damage.

The doctor then places an instrument called a speculum inside you. This holds the wall of the vagina open so the doctor can see inside to the cervix. The doctor also notes the position of the cervix in relation to the vagina. In some women the uterus is tipped or tilted. If so, you should be told. There is nothing unhealthy about having a tipped uterus, but some people think it can cause extra problems in pregnancy or abortion.

6. Tests which the doctor may perform: *Pap test:* this should be done about once a year. Using a flattened metal stick, he'll remove some cells from your cervix. These will be sent to a lab and studied to see if there are signs of cancer developing.

Vaginal infections: if you have a yellowish discharge from the vagina and complain of soreness or irritation, a sample of the discharge will be removed and looked at under a microscope (more on this in a future article).

VD, gonorrhea and syphilis (discussed in *MT Vol. 11, No.4*): the doctor should

take a smear from the cervix to test for gonorrhea. Don't be uptight about asking for a gonorrhea test. It is now the number one infectious disease and it can cause women to become sterile.

7. Bimanual or two-handed internal examination. The doctor puts on a sterile rubber glove and with two fingers feels inside for lumps and tumors. The size of the uterus can be felt, whether it is soft and can move easily, and if there are any obvious lumps or pain. Finally the doctor feels through your abdomen walls at the sides to feel your ovaries and tubes.

Ask Questions Before You Leave

At this point the physical exam is over and you get dressed. If medication is needed the doctor gives it to you or writes a prescription. THE DOCTOR SHOULD DISCUSS WITH YOU ANY PROBLEMS OR SIDE EFFECTS. Try and ask questions, even if they seem minor. When you come out of the doctor's room with unanswered questions, try and talk with the nurse. Nurses often know a great deal about medical problems, but we seldom realize it because we're generally told just to talk to the doctors.

Health System Evaluated

Group Care Needed Now

Modern Times Staff

That America needs an improved health system is obvious to anyone who has ever paid a medical bill, tried to get medical care or paid exorbitant premiums for insurance that covers only a fraction of health costs.

American medicine is in some respects the most advanced in the world, but its cost has been thrown way out of line by an 18th Century system, providing care in the most expensive ways: Single doctors, inefficient hospitals, isolated uncoordinated and often duplicated units. Added to the chaos and cost are the large profits made by doctors, insurance companies, and drug companies.

Not only is medical care expensive, but the cost is spiralling upwards at an appalling rate. The total health expenditure in 1970 was $67.2 billion--12.2 percent more than the previous year. Since 1950 costs have risen 400 percent. Medical costs are increasing twice as fast as other consumer costs.

For those persons who have health insurance, coverage is usually only partial. This means that almost everyone is subject to the threat of being financially crippled by a serious illness.

As for the commercial insurance companies, their aim is to make money. In the year ending June 30, 1970 private insurers used more than $2 billion out of $14 billion in premiums they received for the purpose of advertising, commissions, executive salaries; stock options, and profit. There is, however, a health *care system which attempts to lessen the pernicious effects of profits and poor organization: the prepaid group practice.* In this system, care is provided as a service and not as a commodity to be bargained for in a competitive market.

Good Health Care--a Right

In these plans both providers and consumers consider it a *right* for everyone to have good health care. All persons within each plan receive care on demand and according to their medical needs.

Group practice is, of course, not the ultimate panacea. Some groups have been criticized for being run by professional administrators and doctors who leave the consumer little control over the care he is getting. Another major defect is that people who cannot afford the premium cannot enjoy any of the benifits, and must endure inadequate health care.

Yet the group is clearly the best form of medical coverage available in our society. It offers, at least in principle, a number of very desirable characteristics:

--General medical care with general practioners and specialists;

Coordinated diagnosis and treatment, i.e., all facilities and personnel *open to use in a concerted way to diagnose and treat illness;*

--Individual responsibility for the patient, i.e., each person with his own personal doctor;

--Promotion of high standards of care;

--Association with a hospital;

--Professional and lay participation in planning and business execution;

--A non-profit corporate structure.

A comparison of charges and services shows that the consumer gets more care from group practice than from other kinds of health care. There are several reasons for this:

(1) The coordination of the staff and administration reduces the complexity of the bookkeeping.

(2) The whole system can be tightly integrated under centralized guidance and duplication of paperwork, equipment and personnel reduced. (This, however, depends on good management and is the responsibility of the managers towards members of the group they serve. Constant contact between the lay members and the professionals is essential to control abuses of the system.)

(3) The professionals have a vested interest in good preventive care, on which there is a great emphasis in all these systems. As a result, the in-hospital care for GP patients in the last ten years, measured in days per person, has been about two thirds that of Blue Cross-Blue Shield patients.

Perhaps the most important qualities of the GP system are not measurable quantitatively. The pressure on an individual doctor by peers in the group to maintain and improve standards is a very powerful incentive toward high quality work. Improvement can also arise from discussions and dissemination of information among the group professionals. The sense of joint venture is an added value.

"Amputation." Thomas Rowlandson. 1785. If not socially, medical practices have fortunately progressed technologically.

Citizens, Town Move Against Jetport

by Sam Goodwin
East Haven Resident

Both the town of East Haven and the Committee Against Airport Expansion (CAAE) have taken new steps to stop the spread of the Tweed-New Haven Airport.

Land in East Haven adjacent to the airport and owned by New Haven has long been a thorn in East Haven's side. New Haven has demolished whatever buildings were there and refuses to pay taxes on the land, saying that it is part of a municipal airport and therefore tax-exempt public property.

East Haven maintains that the land is not a part of the airport and, in fact, can't be without first getting a zoning variance from East Haven.

Last week the East Haven Town Council authorized the town officials to seize the land in lieu of the unpaid taxes.

East Haven intends to use some 200 acres of this land as part of an industrial park.

Residents Seek Damages

At the December 20 meeting sponsored by the CAAE owners of homes under or near glide-paths were informed of a formula for assessing legally-recoverable damages to their property.

The formula came out of a precedent-making decision by Federal Judge McClean and is based on the proximity of the property to the center-line of a runway.

The homeowners were invited to meet individually with experts to pin-point their homes and discuss specific action.

"Funny Majority"

CAAE chairman Louis Audette pointed out that during the months when New Haven was being "served" by three medium-range jet flights a day — to or from Boston, Washington, and Miami – seldom did more than nine persons get on or off at Tweed-New Haven. On the other side of the coin, over 3000 families were subjected to noise, air pollution and danger right in their own homes. "We have a funny idea of who is the majority," said Audette.

Health Team Eyes Violations

by April Reiss
Modern Times Staff

Hill Sanitation Control (HSC) is a model cities group involved in improving the quality of life in the Hill. They clean the streets, pick up garbage, and are on 24 hour snow removal call.

The Hill Educational Team (HEET) supervised by Brenda Jones, is a health component of HSC. It helps tenants get their landlords to fix housing code violations as well as help them with social and health problems.

HEET has seven health aides who were trained in health and environment at the Hill Health Center. To help eliminate housing code violations each health aid has a designated geographic area to cover. They make door to door contact with tenants, explaining who they are and what they do. They investigate housing defects and report violations to the Department of Neighborhood Improvement (DNI), a city agency which can issue orders and summonses to landlords whose property has housing code violations.

But DNI fails to meet the needs of tenants in the Hill and landlords are not forced to make repairs. HEET picks up where the city agency leaves off by forcing DNI to issue summonses. HEET also serves as a liaison between tenants and DNI, especially with tenants who would be reluctant to talk to professional people. The health aides are community people who can more readily communicate with people in the Hill.

"We've given DNI more work than they've ever had in the seven months that we've been working," said Brenda Jones. "We've referred 154 tenant complaints to DNI. The problem is that it takes months to make those complaints result in alterations."

HEET was funded for one year beginning in March, 1971, with some unappropriated Model Cities money. Unless they can get funds from some source, they will close down this March.

HEET employs eight full-time Health Aides, Katrian Mullings, Anna Reyes, Mervis Cuff, Steve Ortiz, Alvia Elliott, Maderine Clark, Edna Pittman, and Audrey Yeldell, and Mary Tripp is the secretary.

Hill Sanitation Control team at work. (Photo courtesy of Hill Environmental Control)

Co-op

An Alternative to Supermarket Prices

by the New Haven Food Coop

The New Haven Food Co-op *is alive and serving New Haven citizens who are tired of high* prices and poor food quality. After six weeks of operation it has given over 200 people an alternative to supermarket prices which seem to spiral endlessly higher each week.

The Food Co-op operates on the simple principle that people can work together to buy the same food that is offered in grocery stores and bypass the costs of advertising, wrapping, and subsidizing chain store profits that drive costs up each week. By working together to collect orders, tallying up total demands for each item, and buying the same food that local stores purchase at Long Wharf, the Food Co-op is able to offer fresher food at actual costs.

We have computed some of the savings that families and individuals have made. One family of four came and spent $10.04 at the Co-op; the same groceries at Food Fair, for example, would have cost $14.56. A household of two spent $4.18 in Co-op foods; the same groceries at Food Fair would have cost $6.64.

The New Haven Food Co-op presently offers a long list of fresh fruit and produce, as well as some grains, and within weeks we expect to offer canned goods, meats, and dairy products -- all at substantial savings.

We plan to locate storefront space from which to distribute goods and in which to store the products we offer. Hopefully this space will be donated by area churches, community groups, or social agencies who are anxious to serve the needs of area residents. If you know of such space, please contact the Co-op.

The Food Co-op is also planning a variety of community gatherings in the near future to combine socializing with financing the needs of expansion (investment in more types of goods).

The Food Co-op is ***non-profit***. Furthermore, we now accept food stamps. If you are interested in joining the Food Co-op, or if you want to volunteer some time, or if you have an idea, please contact the following area-unit people:

Downtown-Dwight-Dixwell
Peg Shalen 562-8497

Mansfield-Winchester-Prospect
Larry Lifschultz 624-6744 or
Rich Weiss 865-1397

Hill: Jeff Kilbreth 624-2321

Williams-Wooster Square
Carol Chock, Peter Costanza,
Bill Shields 777-2001

If you are interested in simply picking up an order form, they are always available at the following addresses: 1237 Chapel St. (entryway), 173 ½ Mansfield St., 636 Howard Avenue.

Checklist of Tenants' Rights

(Continued from page 4)

You **should** complain if any of these things is wrong with your apartment: No hot water, broken or leaky pipes, no heat, trash in the hall or yard, holes in the walls or ceiling, broken or stopped toilet, exposed pipes or wires, rats or roaches, peeling or chipped paint, broken or stuck windows, no lights for porch or hallway, broken electrical switches, no screens in the summer.

If your landlord doesn't fix what is wrong or ignores your complaints, call the Division of Neighborhood Improvement (DNI). **Make DNI do its job.**

When you call DNI they will send an inspector to look at your apartment to see what is wrong and give the landlord a certain number of days to fix it.

RENT

Pay your rent on time. You have ten days after the rent is due to pay the rent before the landlord can start eviction proceedings.

If you have a good reason for not paying your rent on time, or if you don't have have enough money to pay the full rent, **contact the landlord and tell him.** Try to get him to let you pay the rent late or in part. It is better to do this than to risk being thrown out. Don't just let it go and not pay the rent.

If the landiord wants to raise your rent and you think it is unfair, contact a lawyer at Legal Assistance before you agree to pay more.

If you think that your apartment is not worth the rent you are paying for it, call the **Fair Rent Commission.** The Fair Rent Commission may set up a hearing to determine whether or not the rent you are paying is fair.

TENANT RESPONSIBILITIES

The tenant is responsible to keep the apartment clean and in good condition.

If you do your part, then you are in a better position to ask the landlord and the city to do theirs.

PERISCOPE
On The Environment

PUC Approves UI's Overhead Lines

The Public Utilities Commission--supposed champion of the public interest in regulating the state utilities--is looking ridiculously bad. The PUC has approved UI's overhead transmission line to run by Quinnipiac Park and across the harbor. A pending law suit, filed by the city in conjunction with neighborhood groups including the Fair Haven Betterment Association, asks that the lines be underground.

In spite of overwhelming public opposition to overhead lines and the viability of alternate underground technology, the PUC refused to protect the public interest. This kind of decision may indicate that the PUC will encourage the explosive growth in electric power (now doubling every ten years) at the expense of the environment. They appear to have completely assimilated the power utility idea that unlimited and uncontrolled growth of electric transmission and generation facilities is inevitable and in fact a good thing. Hearings on the lawsuit will be held January 18 at the New Haven Common Pleas Court.

Environmental Note

On Thursday, January 7, an organizing meeting for an occupational health project took place at the University of New Haven. The meeting was jointly sponsored by the Medical Committee for Human Rights and the Connecticut Citizens Action Group. Both University of New Haven and South Central Community College attended. The occupational health group plans to publicize the Williams-Steiger Occupational Health and Safety Act of 1970. They will work with unions and rank-and-file to improve shop safety.

Review Have you got Future Shock?

by Tony Dominski

Future Shock, by Alvin Toffler, Random House, 1970.

"Future shock" is a term coined by Toffler. It means a condition in which rapid technological and social change leaves people disoriented and dazed. It is like the "culture shock" which a person might experience in going to a foreign country where values and customs are different.

I read **Future Shock** in the San Francisco Bay area, which is noted for rapid social change--a setting which greatly sensitized me to Toffler's message. Toffler prophesizes a future in which permanent rootlessness and shallow human relationships could occur due to shifting job markets, technological innovation and a restless search for new lifestyles.

Toffler provides a lot of data to show that enormous change is inevitable. But despite the scholarly thoroughness of the volume, he retains a dry sense of humor. For example, he very logically concludes that jet set executives (male of course) should be equipped with modular families (complete with wives and children) at various points across America. After all, this would save on the hardship of moving every year or two, would be better than staying at a motel, and could be computer-matched to assure compatibility.

This humorous suggestion suggests that people will adapt their personalities to the lifestyle of a nomad. In nomadic lifestyles people learn to make friends faster and have intimate personal relationships sooner. The other side of the coin is that the relationships have less permanence and old fashioned "commitment" and can be more easily ended.

Perhaps the most fascinating part of the book is the part in which Toffler describes how people deal with "future shock." Some use nostalgia and the "good old days" (notice the current fashion revivals). Others refuse to even acknowledge that anything is changing and live like turtles in their shells. Another strategy is to let only a part of your life change--an example being a straight business executive who off hours wears hip clothes and smokes grass.

I must admit that while reading this section I experienced a pang of self-revelation about my own ways of dealing with "future shock". I discovered that nostalgically I like to hang on to my old clothes and was willing to accept only change which did not disrupt my daily schedule of eating, work, exercise and recreation.

Other anti-utopians like George Orwell believed that technological and social change would lead to a bleak future, in which an accountable hierarchy would control our lives. Instead, Toffler suggests that change will be so rapid and inevitable that it cannot be controlled from above. He cites the proliferation of sub-cultures among our youth and alternate media--the underground press, video, and film as evidence that society is becoming more culturally diversified and less centralized.

But it is hard to reconcile Toffler's view with current events. For example, when Nixon vetoes funds for day care centers, he puts heavy economic pressure against changes which would allow a change in lifestyles and more creative lives for millions of women. Thus, in 1971 which Toffler sees as an era of rapid and spontaneous change, a central government can act powerfully to control that change.

Politics - TV Style

Toffler's suggestions for avoiding "future shock" are the weakest part of the book. For example, to show how technology can aid democracy, he proposes the idea of national town meeting, in which people can watch "our leaders" on TV and voice approval or disapproval by pushing buttons. I guess Toffler envisions that AT&T would install the cables and would be honest enough to hook them up correctly and that the "leaders" would set the agenda according to our wishes. But would they?

Key Idea

The key idea of "Future Shock"--that rapid technological and social change causes real human problems--has a kernel of truth. People obviously cannot adapt to new cultural patterns overnight. But some problems may have other sources. For example, is unemployment caused by shifting technology, or instead by basic political policies of our government and the large corporations?

These forces now refuse to support programs like full employment, free day care centers, and health insurance, which would greatly ease any transition into the future. Toffler's emphasis on technology as the sole cause of the trouble makes him (perhaps unwittingly) an apologist for these forces.

In spite of **Future Shock**'s lack of solutions, it is a book which must be read. It is a brilliant essay on the human costs and possibilities of change. If it does not come up with any answers at least it asks the questions which need to be answered.

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Southern Woodcutters Win Strike

by Lance Compa
Yale Law Student

A small but important strike in the South has been won with aid from people in the New Haven area.

The strike of 2500 woodcutters who supply wood to the big paper mills in Southern Mississippi was especially significant because of its racial implications. Half the cutters are black and half white, and the companies and news media tried to pit the two groups against each other. The cutters resisted intimidations, red-baiting and racial attacks with an "unprecedented" display of racial unity.

By their combined efforts they won pay increases of $2.00 per cord of wood cut and forced one company, Masonite, to restore cuts instituted in September.

Friends of strike organizers at Yale formed a support committee last fall to raise funds for the woodcutters. Jim Douglas, a second-year law student, described the group's aims: "We want to send help first of all, but also we want to bring home to Northerners the importance of this kind of movement in the South for the whole country. It shows that black and white workers will stand together and fight for their rights. It's the best hope for defeating the Southern strategy and the Wallaceite movement – both of which are preludes to an American fascism that would come down hard on all of us."

Although the strike is over, aid is still needed for the woodcutters' union, the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association. Bills have piled up and the Association must show it can help the strikers if the organizing is to go on and gain greater strength. Contributions can be sent to *Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association, P.O. Box 754, Laurel, Mississippi 39440.*

The strike of 2500 woodcutters in southern Mississippi ended successfully with workers winning pay increases of $2.00 per cord of wood cut. The woodcutters' union - Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association - needs contributions to continue its organizing efforts.

Libb Rayder
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HMM... WONDER WHAT THAT SIGN OVER THERE IS.
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Where To Buy Modern Times

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-Mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West.

Fair Haven: Wil-Mor's, Grand-James; Marie's, Grand-Lloyd; Fair Haven Parents Ministry, Grand-James, Sal's Sandwich Shop, 188 Grand; Lenny's Market, St. Johns-Chestnut; Pequot Drug, Grand-East Pearl.

Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-State; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Whitlock's, Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

Hamden: Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center.

Newhallville: Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Visel's Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division.

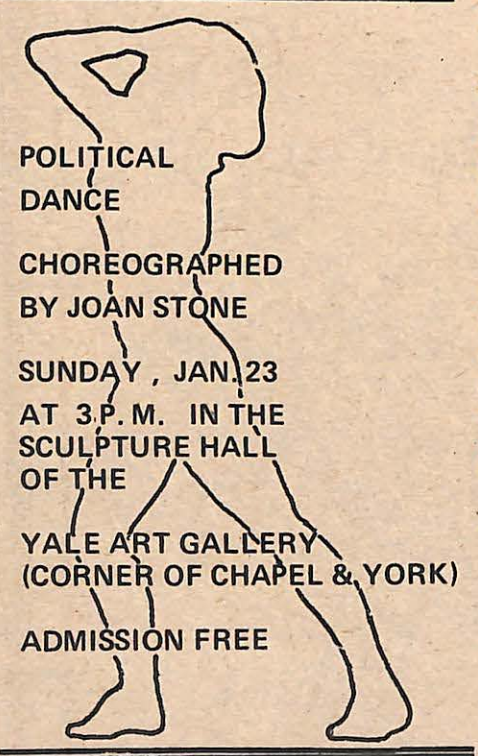
State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market., 500 Orange.

Dixwell: Davis-Wáller, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Place; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster; FH Discount, 138 Goffe St.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-Way Market, Howe-Chapel; Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood; Gilbert Pharmacy, cor. Greenwood; Esquire Restaurant, Chapel-Orchard.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Superbooks, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; C & I Grocery, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel; Omnibus, Park near Crown.



Pending funding, Teacher Resource Center seeks full-time coordinator. Teaching experience preferable. Send resume to Personnel Committee, Teacher Center, 75 Admiral St., New Haven, Conn. Salary--$8,000 and up.

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Free Angela Davis

The New Haven Committee To Free Angela Davis and the New Haven Chapter of the Young Workers Liberation League are sponsoring an evening with Fania Davis Jordan and Jarvis Tyner, January 14, 8:00 p.m., at the Yale Law School Auditorium.

Minimum donation for the event is one dollar. All proceeds will go to the defense of Angela Davis. A limited number of tickets are available at the Angela Davis Bookstore, 17 Broadway New Haven. Telephone 865-5535.

Tenants Angry

Continued from page 1

"I can't ignore these criticisms. They're very real. A lot of mistakes were made by all the agencies involved. The city planners, the Redevelopment Agency, the Department of Housing and Urban Affairs (HUD), all reviewed and approved of the plans, so everyone is responsible."

"The only way you can correct it now is to tear it down and start from scratch. And that's impossible. We have to work to improve it as much as possible. On the whole, the cooperative is an improvement but is not the answer."

Classified

Project Enough is in need of two 9-by-12 rugs in good condition. if you have a rug and would like to donate it , call 562-4301 between 11am and 3pm weekdays.Thanks.

WANTED: Gerbils, hamsters, fish, bookcases, children's books, rugs, chairs, etc. to be donated to inner city classrooms. Call Craig at 397-3670.

Have place for a couple in a cooperative house in New Haven. Call 777-2001 after 6pm.

STUDENTS, *Continued from page 2*

letters on December 2 which stated that they would go to school to get their degrees if Dr. Waller would renew their contracts.

When this was brought up at the assembly, Dr. Waller did not think it was fit to discuss a person's job in the presence of 300 students. He implied that there isn't time to wait. The accreditation process occurs every 5 years. If he didn't take the necessary steps as soon as possible, SCCC would have to wait 5 more years before it became accredited. The school must meet the requirements by next March 8 and 9, when the accreditation team will rate the school.

William Kaiser, one of the 7 teachers, spoke at the assembly. He said that the personnel policy stated that if a teacher did not have a degree, sufficient related business experience was OK. Dr. Waller made no comment.

Several people felt that the process of accreditation should allow for those who are good teachers and have years of experience in the field they are teaching, regardless of whether or not they have a degree. It doesn't seem at all fair that good teachers should lose their jobs because they don't qualify, while those who do qualify retain their positions, whether or not they are good teachers.

Of course there were people who did not accept Dr. Waller's explanation at all. Ron Benson, a student who severely criticized Dr. Waller, sees his actions as an "attack against the teachers, those teachers who relate to students." He feels that Dr. Waller's explanation was an "outright lie."

As it stands now nine faculty members at SCCC will not get their jobs back next year. They plan to complain to the board of directors, but it is a safe bet that, since the board appointed Dr. Waller, they support his actions.

Viet Vets Stage Protests At Historic Sites

Demonstrators at the Dec. 31 protest against the bombings in Indochina. In the foreground (l. to r.) are Gary Benenson, Dr. Robert Abramovitz, and Eileen Hoffman. (M-T photo by A. Kay.)

by Jack Smith
Vietnam Veteran - VVAW

Infuriated that the American public had forgotten the war, the Vietnam Veterans Against the War launched a holiday campaign to remedy that situation. It started at the Statue of Liberty in New York and hasn't ended yet.

Slipping into the Statue on Sunday December 26, 15 of the Viet Vets hid in the arm of the lady normally cut off from tourists and waited for the monument to close. Then tromping down the staircase they ran into the night watchmen, identified themselves as vets and watched as he fled out the back door yelling "I don't want to hear it."

The vets then took dimes from their bag of change and called the press to announce the takeover. National Park police didn't arrive for a couple of hours because of bureaucratic confusion and eventually had to be alerted by the press.

Chapter & Verse

But when they came to evict the vets, the protesters cited park regulations chapter and verse and informed the police of the proper method of clearing a demonstration at a National Park and advised them that they would have to go through headquarters in Washington. Chagrined, they consulted Washington and found to their dismay that the vets were right.

Meanwhile the vets issued a statement condemning the administration for usurping constitutional government by *ignoring the law passed by Congress to end the war. They* expressed the determination to hold the symbol of liberty until freedom was returned to the people. They also called upon the GIs in Vietnam to express their feelings and have both sides lay down arms and have a truce.

By Monday in accordance with plans, 80-vets occupied the Betsy Ross house in Philadelphia, then the Independence Hall in the same city. When a court injunction forced the vets from the Statue of Liberty on Tuesday other vets across the country mobilized before hand for the actions blocked the entrance to the Lincoln Memorial, took the Chicago Stock Market by storm and marched in Killeen, Texas. On Wednesday the vets took over the South Vietnamese Consulate in San Francisco, again to call for the troops in Vietnam to end the war because they were the last hope.

Back to the East

On Thursday the action switched back to the East coast as vets took over the Marine Corps recruiting offices in Boston and occupied the State Armory in Hartford calling for an end to the war and for other Americans to join them in protesting the treason by the administration. A group from the national office in New York presented a petition to the Security Council of the United Nations.

Demonstrations took place around the country in support of the actions and condemning the bombing of North Vietnam which is still continuing, and a large group of vets carried a coffin and signs through the Guy Lombardo spectacle in Times Square that evening.

The VVAW has pledged to continue its campaign to alert the public to the *increased devastation and death in Indo*china and to resist the continuation of the war and the breaking of the law by the President.

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CPAC Maps New Plans

by *Leslie Craine*
CPAC

The National Peace Action Coalition has adopted a program of antiwar activities for the winter and spring months. The program calls for an intensive winter of edu*cational and organizing activities to publicize the fact that the war* is not winding down.

The activities will culminate in national demonstrations on Aprill 22 in New York City and on the West Coast. The demands will be, "Stop the bombing now" and "U.S. out of Southeast Asia now." International demonstrations will also take place around this date.

NPAC has announced that already over 100 individuals and organizations have endorsed the Aprill 22 demonstrations. Among these organizations is the *Yale Student Mobilization Committee (SMC).*

The Connecticut Peace Action Coalition (CPAC) will be holding a statewide antiwar conference in Hartford in late February or early March to help build antiwar activities throughout the state.

Locally, NHPAC will be working to *promote teach-ins on the war. Special efforts will be made to involve the labor* movement, the community, and college and high school students. NHPAC will also organize for the April 22 demonstration in New York City.

The New Haven Peace Action Coalition (NHPAC) meets weekly on Wednesday evenings at 8 PM in the Trinity Church Parish House, 53 Wall St., New Haven. Everyone is welcome to come and participate. For further information, call 777-4265, Monday through Friday afternoons.

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How Many Yet To Die?

Jack Smith, Connecticut Coordinator for Vietnam Veterans Against the War, speaks at the December 31 demonstration held in front of the Post Office on Church St. (M-T photo by A. Kay.)